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## TWELVE PAGES

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899.

### WE MUST BE OUR OWN ARMY.

The Virginian-Pilot sees with much  
satisfaction that the Virginia Militia  
which McKinley, under pretext of an  
act of Congress, practically destroyed  
by merging it in his army to fight the  
Spaniards, and officered with his ap-  
pointees, is again reorganizing. The  
wisdom of the fathers, and all our ex-  
perience in war, whether to execute the  
laws, suppress insurrections, or repel  
invasions, have impressed upon all  
thoughtful citizens the value and im-  
portance of a popular and constitu-  
tional State Militia; and all our best  
soldiers, patriots and statesmen have  
concurred in testifying to its efficiency.  
But note, while the constitution em-  
powers Congress "To provide for orga-  
nizing, arming and disciplining the  
Militia, and for GOVERNING SUCH  
PART OF THEM as may be employed  
in the service of the United States [to  
execute the laws of the Union, &c.],  
RESERVING TO THE STATES RE-  
SPECTIVELY, THE APPOINTMENT  
OF THE OFFICERS, AND THE AU-  
THORITY OF TRAINING THE MILITIA  
ACCORDING TO THE DIS-  
CIPLINE PRESCRIBED BY CON-  
GRESS."

That the President could, in effect,  
take this Militia and embody it as a  
Federal army, officered by Federal ap-  
pointees, commissioned by the Presi-  
dent, was never contemplated by the  
constitution nor the people, nor by any-  
body else until the tin Napoleon of  
Ohio was touched with a craze for mili-  
tary power and glory; yet that is what  
McKinley did when he called out the  
Militia and sent it abroad in our war  
with Spain. It is true that while the  
Militia may volunteer for foreign ser-  
vice, that neither requires nor author-  
izes any Federal transformation that  
defeats the constitutional provisions for  
State officers—their "appointment" be-  
ing distinctly, expressly and emphati-  
cally "to the States respectively."

But we know what happened, and we  
have found that the result is that our  
volunteer forces absorb our Militia and  
disband it, and create of it a Federal  
military organization to suit Imperial  
and extra-constitutional and anti-con-  
stitutional schemes. Congress should  
seriously consider whether it intends  
such mutations and virtual abolition of  
the militia when it authorizes the  
"raising" of a volunteer force; or  
whether these results are necessary; or  
whether it be expedient to permit them,  
or more wise and more in consonance  
with the constitution to provide that  
when the State militia, or any portion  
thereof, may volunteer beyond its State,  
or States, it shall still remain State  
militia, with the same rights as if it re-  
mained in the States respectively.

What reason is there for the policy  
of re-officering the militia that volun-  
teer and Federalizing them? Does the  
policy promote volunteering, or pro-  
mote emulation, or promote the esprit  
de corps that so graces and inspires the  
troops of State, led by their own mili-  
tia officers, and all united by ties of  
kindred, friendship and long associa-  
tion? Surely, there is little to commend  
the plan of depriving soldiers of their  
State officers and comrades and putting  
strangers over them, unless it is meant  
to destroy the old fellowship and mould  
the troops into mere machines, pliant  
to an imperial militarism.

And that suggests the most important  
matter connected with the armed forces  
of a free people. Is the United States  
to abandon its safe and peaceful policy  
of over a century, and keep Federal  
armies, standing armies, great military  
establishments, like those of Europe?  
No! That is the voice of the founders

of our Republic and all its citizens who  
love liberty and peace. Our constitu-  
tional State militia, for Federal service  
when needed, is all we need and desire  
for all ordinary purposes, and we can  
easily provide for possible contingen-  
cies. Our people alone must be our  
army, or the most likely result will be  
that we shall have to fight it.

### PEOPLE SAY: "CHANGE"

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Na-  
tional Democratic Committee, has been  
abroad, like Croker of Tammany, in  
England, though his stay abroad was  
longer than that of the New York  
chieftain. Both are acute politicians  
and close and careful observers, and  
both come home full of Mr. Bryan's in-  
creased strength as a candidate and of  
his brilliant, if not assured, pros-  
pects of success in November, 1900.  
Senator Jones, indeed, declares himself  
in terms as confident of Mr. Bryan's  
election as of his nomination; and there  
seems to be a steadily pervading feeling  
all over the country that the people  
intend to have a President of their own  
choosing and election next time, in  
spite of all the powers of darkness.

No administration—no government—  
ever known in modern times, was so  
insensible to the purpose, the spirit, or  
the very genius, of its origin and in-  
stitutions; and on the other hand, none  
was ever so pliant to money and the  
suggestion of sordid gain. From the  
moment that the Hanna-McKinley in-  
fluence fell upon the Union, it has been  
nothing but an oligarchy of money-  
mongers and money-changers, intent  
on gold as the most valuable of con-  
ceivable human desires, and all things  
else that formerly gave dignity to our  
independence, sanctity to our liberty,  
heroism to our history, nobility to our  
lives, glory to our flag and a pride in  
the development of an honest and free  
manhood, founded in high principles,  
pure aspirations and lofty achieve-  
ments, were put behind us as obstruc-  
tions and incumbrances, or put to bar-  
gain and sale, or reserved for mere pa-  
rade to cover the most grovelling and  
selfish designs, at home and abroad.  
We fell like Lucifer! with no longer a  
right to the eagle as an emblem of our  
spirit, but with the greedy and insatiable  
appetite of the hog, which knows  
nothing, wants nothing, pursues  
nothing except the satisfaction of his own  
inordinate hunger.

That is what the Hanna-Morgan cult,  
as practiced by McKinley in his admin-  
istration, has brought us to. The peo-  
ple of all classes, who still have mem-  
ories and traditions, are horrified at  
this sort of progress, and prefer to go  
back. They want a change to the old  
time, when men loved their country  
and its past, revered age, honored hon-  
esty and sought truth, and when the  
boys were not taught to laugh and scoff  
at all that made the Republic great,  
prosperous and happy, not for a few,  
but for all. O! for the days, years the  
patriot, when the constitution was our  
chart and the Declaration of Independ-  
ence our compass; when Washington  
and Jefferson were the patterns of pa-  
triotism, and the sentiments and  
speeches of Patrick Henry were still  
taught in our schools; when human lib-  
erty and independence were holy  
things, to be fought and died for, but  
never to be assailed, or betrayed, or  
desecrated; when valor and duty were  
recognized and honored by government,  
and heroes were not officially sacrificed  
to the false glory of knaves and incom-  
petents; when they who stole or defiled  
the meat and bread of our soldiers were  
not kept in places of honor and trust;  
when the flag of our fame and name  
was never prostituted to reef-wrecking  
the brave and free; when prosperity  
was not a monopoly, but a common in-  
heritance; and when it was our boast  
that the liberties of all men were  
equally cherished by us and our insti-  
tutions, and that an invasion of the  
liberty of the meanest and humblest  
man, or an attack on the independence  
of the most insignificant Republic, was  
an affront and injury to all American  
citizens.

The people are aroused. They re-  
member the past and they see and feel  
the present. They demand and com-  
mand a change, and repudiate the im-  
putation that they are the slaves or  
minions of gold!

### SOME ENGLISH BOERS.

Bourke Cockran recently said in a  
public speech that Catholics cannot  
hold office in England. The N. Y. Jour-  
nal takes up Mr. Cockran's statement  
and says: "It has been just seventy-  
two years since Catholics in England  
were admitted to the political privi-  
leges that are still denied them in the  
Transvaal." The Emancipation Act  
passed both Houses of Parliament and  
became the law on the 13th of April,  
1829—just a few months over seventy  
years ago, or two years later than  
stated by the Journal.

But none of the common people are  
members of the House of Lords and  
no church is represented in that body,  
except the Church of England, by its  
Archbishops and Bishops. The Church  
of England is united with the state  
and supported by it. No Catholic can  
be heir to the throne of England, though  
the first Georges were Boers very  
largely in blood, speech, religion  
and manners. Queen Victoria is a lineal  
descendant of a Boer (or Dutchman),  
George Leemis, an Elector of Hanover,  
who became George I., of England.  
Boers are Dutchmen who have settled  
in South Africa, and who have sought  
all their lives to avoid Englishmen,  
repeatedly relinquishing settlements to  
that end.

### TRUSTS AND FEDERAL POWERS

The able and courteous Harrisonburg  
Spirit of the Valley, noticing some of  
our quotations from the N. Y. Tribune  
on the various powers of the Federal  
government to regulate trusts, and our  
comments thereon, calls us to account  
on several issues: as that the U. S. can-  
not employ the taxing power to re-  
strain trusts, because all Federal tax-  
ation must be uniform, and must thus  
involve good and bad alike in laying  
revenue; that the U. S. has no police  
and sanitary powers, and that this is  
fully decided by the U. S. Supreme  
Court in the Slaughter House cases.

The Virginian-Pilot wholly exoner-  
ates the N. Y. Tribune from anything  
the Spirit quotes from us as to the  
sanitary and police powers of the Fed-  
eral government; it being our own con-  
clusion from what the Tribune said as  
to the powers of Federal taxation. While  
the Spirit is technically right, it is  
nevertheless a practical truth that Con-  
gress does exercise sanitary and  
police powers, and may exercise a great  
deal more if it chooses; as, if Congress  
should be convinced that Prohibition  
is a good and wise thing, it doubtless  
could and would place prohibitive taxes  
and restrictions on the manufacture and  
sale of intoxicating liquors; and the  
same may be said of cigarettes and  
various other things, including medi-  
cines, drugs and what are called prop-  
rietary articles and preparations: per-  
fumery, cosmetics, deodorizers, disin-  
fectants and the like; chewing gum,  
wines, &c.; besides, with these and all  
other articles subject to Federal tax-  
ation, goes inspection and regulation, ex-  
tending not only to the subjects of  
revenue, but the manufacture and fac-  
tories and books of accounts.

Inspection carries public exposure,  
and exposure is often the best safe-  
guard against sanitary, swindling and  
all other abuses and evils. While uni-  
formity in revenue is a constitutional  
provision, it was never intended to pre-  
vent graduation in rates, nor distinc-  
tions in subjects, and in settling these,  
Congress has ample powers to distin-  
guish between injurious and evil trusts  
and good, or allowable and useful ones.  
The enormous capital of trusts is one  
of their principal dangers, and while  
the U. S. may not limit the capital of  
a trust or corporation, it may make the  
rate or license above a certain amount  
practically prohibitory.

All sanitary and police powers that  
the U. S. chooses to use in connection  
with imports, exports, and interstate  
commerce, transportation, &c., it may  
use and does so largely. It assumes  
jurisdiction of cattle and their diseases  
to a large extent, and it exercises quar-  
antine and other powers in connection  
with contagious diseases of dangerous  
types, in humans as well as in beasts.  
In fact, there are few, if any sanitary  
and police matters of any consequence  
in which the U. S. may not directly or  
indirectly take concurrent jurisdiction  
with cities and States, with no objec-  
tion from any quarter.

The Virginian-Pilot supposes that its  
Harrisonburg contemporary will now  
agree with the N. Y. Tribune, that the  
U. S. has ample powers under its au-  
thority to raise revenue and incidentally  
to license, inspect and require re-  
ports of business, to restrict and even  
prohibit trusts of certain kinds, or hav-  
ing excessive capital; while it must also  
agree with the Virginian-Pilot that not-  
withstanding the Slaughter House  
cases, the U. S. has, practically, a vast  
deal to do with sanitary and police sub-  
jects, directly and indirectly, and may  
do more whenever it chooses, with no  
contest against it from individuals or  
States or courts, provided that ordinary  
courtesy and prudence be observed.

Where great good and no danger is  
the direct result of Federal jurisdiction  
in matters where the powers and means  
of a State may not suffice, the Virgin-  
ian-Pilot sees no rational reason for  
opposing it, but rather for accepting  
it under "the general welfare" clause,  
unless it involve a principle or policy  
that may lead to mischief.

### OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

There has been much talk from Re-  
publican and other goldite sources of  
the growth of anti-silver and anti-  
Bryan sentiment in New York and  
Massachusetts, and all the Northern  
and Eastern States, among Democrats;  
but on recent square tests in Massa-  
chusetts and New York the pro-Bryan  
and silver strength and enthusiasm  
seem to have been growing; steadily  
stronger since 1896. This was first em-  
phatically shown in Massachusetts  
where not only has the platform of  
1896 received a particularly strong re-  
affirmation, with special reference to  
silver, but where the renomination of  
Bryan was resolutely demanded and  
re-inforced by a delegation to the na-  
tional convention fully pledged to him.

In New York City, Croker, the Tam-  
many Chief, on his return from Eng-  
land, eagerly seized the first opportu-  
nity to announce his conversion to  
Bryan, and to use his influence to  
break down the Van Wyck game  
against Bryan in New York, which col-  
lapsed suddenly and irretrievably the  
moment that it became known that  
Croker was adverse to it. Now the  
Democratic State Committee of New  
York has committed itself emphatically  
to Bryan, notwithstanding the active  
opposition of Hill, who opposed such  
a commitment of the committee in ad-  
vance of an actual nomination by the  
National Committee; but the opposi-  
tion was impotent before the popular-  
ity of Bryan, and Hill was not only  
defeated, but deserted by his own friends,  
who declare that Hill himself is really  
for Bryan and only opposed the action  
of the committee as premature and ir-  
regular.

The point of the matter is the ob-

vious augmentation of the Bryan forces  
from all quarters of New York State;  
for it is incredible that such action by  
the State Committee could have been  
taken, except in the certainty of the  
members of the committee that the  
Democrats of the State would give the  
action, overwhelming and emphatic  
ratification. It is so everywhere; and  
a President and Cabinet, on a pre-  
arranged and officially organized boom,  
is not sufficient to compete before the  
people with the solitary Nebraskan  
making his private rounds to address  
the citizens who greet him every-  
where with every demonstration of ad-  
miration and approval.

If Bryan and silver secure such in-  
dications of approbation over a year  
before the national election and a year  
before the national convention, when  
he is a defeated candidate of 1896 and  
only a private citizen, he will raise so  
great a storm in his behalf next year  
that he will sweep all before him.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In his annual message to Congress in  
1823, President Monroe said:

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to  
the amicable relations existing be-  
tween the United States and those  
powers [the great powers of Europe,  
banded in a Holy Alliance] to declare  
that we should consider any attempt on  
their part to extend their system to  
any portion of this hemisphere as dan-  
gerous to our peace and safety. With  
the existing colonies or dependencies of  
any European power we have not in-  
terfered and shall not interfere. But  
with the governments who have de-  
clared their independence and main-  
tained it, and whose independence we  
have, on great consideration and on  
just principles, acknowledged, we could  
not view any interposition for the pur-  
pose of oppressing them, or controlling  
in any other manner their destiny, by  
any European power, in any light  
than as the manifestation of an un-  
friendly disposition toward the United  
States."

Mr. Madison had announced and urged  
a like doctrine as to Florida in an  
annual message as early as January  
3, 1811. But the Declaration of Inde-  
pendence of July 4th, 1776, antedates  
them both, and enunciates a more vital  
and important doctrine.

Liberty and independence are higher  
and more important doctrines than any  
affecting mere territorial limits.

We have just rights in Africa, be-  
cause both the Orange Free State and  
the Transvaal are Republics, and many  
of our citizens are interested in the  
fortunes and liberties of them both.  
For these reasons, the United States  
have obligations of honor, justice and  
interest that make it our duty to see  
that these African Republics are nei-  
ther destroyed, robbed, nor oppressed;  
or, at least, we should protest against  
it, and nothing can incline us to ap-  
prove, uphold, or countenance the im-  
perious and imperial brutality of Eng-  
land toward the Transvaal except our  
own recreant apostasy from the better  
principles of American government and  
manhood to a base imitation and emu-  
lation of the worst traits of our own  
ancient tyrant and oppressor.

God of our fathers! deliver the Re-  
publics of Africa from the feet of those  
who are swift to shed blood; and save  
this American Republic from the fate  
she seeks by her paltry perjury to  
human rights and liberties!

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

#### THE SENATORIAL RACE.

THE SITUATION AT ROANOKE.

(The Roanoke Times.)  
In the local political field the gauge  
of battle is down. The Times takes this  
occasion to express the hope that the  
contest will be a clean one and honor-  
able alike to all contestants. The cam-  
paign should be conducted on high  
grounds, free from personalities and  
credulity to both victors and van-  
quished. The Times publishes to-day  
the independent, non-partisan ticket,  
whose cause it will espouse. In taking  
this step we are well aware that we  
run counter to the views held by some  
of our true friends, who are among  
the most patriotic citizens in the dis-  
trict. We trust, however, that these  
as well as others will do the Times  
the justice to accord it the same sin-  
cerity of purpose that the paper freely  
accords to those who cannot endorse  
its course. We cannot all think alike  
and it is well that we do not. Conflict  
of opinion, when it springs from pure  
and patriotic conviction, is the birth  
of much that is good for all the people.  
However firm and honest a man may be  
and however tenaciously he may hold to  
and fight for his political convictions  
he may still deal with perfect  
frankness with those who antagonize  
him and conduct his warfare on a  
broad and generous plane that will  
be an honor to him if victorious and will  
leave no sting to embitter defeat. The  
Times promises on its part to en-  
deavor to live up to the standard here  
given and if its columns should, un-  
fortunately, do any man the slightest  
injustice it will be its duty and its  
pleasure to do all in its power to amend  
the wrong.

#### NOT THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

(Northern Neck News.)

It is being made more and more ap-  
parent as time goes on that had the  
Democratic voters of this State been  
permitted to express their choice for  
United States Senator, Thomas S. Mar-  
tin would never have received their en-  
dorsement. In only a very few instan-  
ces have the voters been accorded the  
privilege of expressing their choice,  
but in these counties the verdict  
against the junior Senator has been  
most emphatic. It was so in Northampton,  
in Southampton, in Bedford and  
in Culpeper, and only a day or two ago  
the Democrats in that great white  
county of Loudoun, by an overwhelm-  
ing majority, declared their preference  
for Governor Tyler over Senator Mar-  
tin. The Senator says, despite all this,  
that he already has enough votes  
promised him to insure his election,  
and this may be true, for aught we  
know. It is not true, however, that  
he is the choice of the Democrats of  
the State. Nobody knows this better  
than he does, and if elected it will not  
be because the people desired it.

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NORFOLK TRUNK FACTORY,

The Travellers' Outfitters.

JOHNS BROS.

Coal and Wood

Consumers will find that it is cheaper  
to use our high grade Coal, that has been  
screened and freed from slate and stone,  
than that of an inferior grade. It gives  
more heat, less ashes and burns longer  
than any other coal, and our prices are  
as low as any.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE:</